The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1870.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NUMBER 200.

WASHINGTON.

Investigation into the New York Gold Conspiracy.

Commissioner Wells Replies to the Pennsylvania Iron Men.

Affairs on the Indian Reservations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE NEW YORK GOLD CONSPIRACY.

The Senate Committee on Banking met, to-day, and heard the New York gold conspirators examined in Boston. Four or five witnesses were examined, the opening of records interrupted was inquired into, and it is expected to put in an appearance on Monday.

THE STANTON FUND.

Information here is to the effect that the distribution has not reached almost forty-five thousand dollars to New York, mentioned elsewhere in Boston, and twenty thousand to Philadelphia, besides what was raised here. The contemplated hereafter contributions are not known.

SECTIONAL FEELINGS IN THE SENATE.

The present state of sectionalism in the Senate, called by a report made at a meeting of the School Trustees last evening, from which it appears that there are now white males and females in the district, 1,000; colored in Washington, 3,800; and in the whole District, 4,800. Number of white children between six and twenty years of age, 4,170; in the whole district, 7,125; colored in Washington, 2,800; and in the whole District, 3,600. Number of white children attending the common school in Washington, 2,000; in the district, 2,500. These figures show that there are more than 1,000 children attending the common schools, and 10,000 in the whole District.

SENATOR SUMNER AND THE VIRGINIA BILL.

The Republican caucus of the Senate to-night passed Senator Morton (R. Ind.) resolution of proposing the admission of Virginia. On the contrary, in a struggle between the reformation of the State, and the hope that Congress should impose conditions which will prevent a disregard of the Fourteenth Amendment, and the future disfranchisement of any part of its citizens.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPLY TO THE IRON MANUFACTURERS.

Special Commissioner Wells has finished his letter in response to the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania, who challenged the statements as to the cost of pig-iron, made in his recent report, and it will be given to the public on Tuesday morning. He presents instance and authorities assuming his former assertions.

THE NEW ERA.

The first number of a weekly paper established here by the colored people, made its appearance to-day. The editors find cause for congratulation in the election just decided by the Hayden Ministry of the President, as also in the fact that he was invited to confer with the other members of the democratic corps, and to appear to-day in a democratic carriage. They urge the colored people everywhere to habits of industry, integrity and economy.

LAND PATENTS ISSUED.

The first issue of patents, one hundred and twenty-six in number, was made to-day on the location lands of Kansas, who have established and paid for their claims under the Cherokee treaty of July, 1866, and the Osage treaty of September, 1868. The Indian Affairs, that are being mailed to the parties entitled to them. The issue of patents will be continued until all settlers who have paid for lands awarded to them have received titles from the United States.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Indian Commission confirmed the statements of the Associated Press of threatened outbreaks and the fearful condition of affairs in the Indian Territory. The Governor of Wyoming Territory, Campbell, of Wyoming, asked for legislation looking to the protection of the Indians in the northwestern part of Wyoming to the gold discoveries in the Big Horn Mountains. Legislation may be curtailed to allow a mining company in that region to work certain claims. The Commissioner has the matter under consideration.

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SUFFRAGE.

The Connecticut says Charles A. Lord, in the dry goods trade, has been elected president of the Borough Savings endorsed the paper of Detroit Bros. failed at 3 o'clock, forever none served from the West yesterday, but on leaving the state of Administrement to go to-day.

THE WHEREABOUTS MANNING.

During the week, have been dull and heavy, and prices of all commodities have declined. In Philadelphia, particularly, it has been the most unsatisfactory week of the season. Unfavorable European advices have been the main causes of the depression in the four most important markets. From four to sixty in Montreal demand. The auctioneers and commission men now pressing to bring the stocks to an end

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1870.

PROTECTION TO GAMBLERS.

The protection which our city charter throws around gambling dens naturally provokes the inquiry whether its provisions relating to them were referred to a committee of gamblers in the Legislature before being drafted. Any private hotel in Chicago, not used as a gambling hell, may be raided by the police on the sworn statement of the humblest citizen that a visible crime exists for entering it. But no gambling house can be entered by the police unless the Superintendent of Police has first reported in writing that there are good grounds for believing it is kept as a common gaming house, and two or more householders dwelling in Chicago, and not belonging to the police force, have made oath in writing before one of the Commissioners of Police to the principal facts contained in the report. Gambling houses reported to be kept as a common gambling house—in which case any Commissioner of Police may, by written order, authorize the Superintendent or Deputy to enter upon such premises. Suppose a stranger to the city buffeted at a faro-table, and reports the house to the Superintendent of Police. His testimony will not make out a case, though he swears to the fact of gambling. He must get two householders of the city to swear to the house, or to the general reputation "a gambling house. If the business is done so quietly that no "common reputation" or notoriety of the house is established, no two householders can prove it. "common reputation" to be that of a gambling house, and it cannot be touched. The individual so fleeced may meet with a dozen persons, strangers or residents, who have been robbed at a gambling hell, none of whom can testify to the fact, or who prove the "common reputation" of the place, the Superintendent cannot act. For "common reputation" cannot be proved by proof of specific instances of gambling, but only by evidence as to what the witnesses say about it. Even if one of many neighbors speak favorably as unfavorably of the place, the evidence of its ill repute is contradicted. It is not really the keeping a gambling house, but allowing a house to attain the common reputation of being a gambling house, that makes the premises ground for action by the police. It is publicity, not crime, which is punished. And, however plain may be the proof that gambling has been carried on, nothing can be done unless two householders can be marshaled up who have lived in common reputation of the house. The fact that the Superintendent shall report it to be based in writing, and nothing then unless the Commissioner of the Police shall "authorize" (not command) the Superintendent to enter his premises, and nothing even then unless the Superintendent shall choose to exercise the authority thus gingerly extended to him. Meanwhile the house would have had ample time to put itself in order, long before all these multifarious proceedings have been gone through with; and when the Superintendent calls he finds not so much as a pack of cards or a yard of green baize in the whole premises. While proof that the house is commonly reputed to be a gaming house cannot be any evidence to the Magistrate by the police, and proof of gambling actually carried on is not sufficient, yet, having entered, and brought the accused before "one of the Police Justices of said city," it then becomes necessary to prove actual gambling, or other criminal misdemeanor, or the accused cannot be held to bail. The "common reputation" which was indispensable to an arrest is wholly irrelevant as a ground for holding to bail. Proof of the fact that "one common reputation" for which policy strives. There is no provision which the law could devise to really protect what it pretends to punish, it thrown around every gaming den in Chicago. It would require less formal, circumstantial, and complicated proceedings, in short, a less nice and fortuitous combination of happy accidents, to enable the gamblers of Chicago to penetrate to the altars of our churches and blast the sacred vessels therefrom, than are now required to enable the conservators of law, or the victims of vice, to touch the interests of the scoundrels of the gambling fraternity. Such a state of things could not exist had not the gamblers and their attorneys had an intimate connection with the framing of the present protracted law for their punishment.

PRAYER AS AN OCCASION OF PAIN?.

The people of Cincinnati have experienced during the last few weeks a revival of religion, the revival being under the spiritual lead of the celebrated H. Payson Hammond. An unusual interest has attended his ministrations, from the fact that, in one of his orations on the efficacy of prayer, he stated that the Lord had once paralyzed the tongue of a Universalist clergyman in response to the prayers of a Presbyterian minister. This statement called out a host of questioners, who demanded the facts of time, place, and circumstance. Mr. Hammond, therefore, obtained a letter from the reverend gentleman who had made the prayer, and also from his son. The former (Rev. W. C. Wisner), now 70 years of age, lives at Ithaca, New York, and the latter is pastor of a Presbyterian church in Lockport in the same State. The latter's statements are substantially the same, as follows:

"J. Paris, the Universalist minister, preached there [Utica, New York] for a number of years from the pulpit now occupied by the Rev. Dr. Hatfield, and was considered one of the most talented men in the city. His habit of life and conversation, however, was not what we should consider commendable. He never, that we remember, professed religion, but was considered by many to be a moral man. He was a man of fine personal appearance, and had a very fine voice. He was a man of wealth, and lived in a fine house, which stood on the corner of Genesee and Whitesboro streets, directly opposite the Presbyterian church. He was in the habit of attending church, and frequently occupied a seat in the broad aisle, directly in front of the pulpit

LADY BYRON.

Her Interest in the Unfortunate.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

On the 15th page of the "Confession of Lady Byron," just closed up by Mrs. Stowe, I find the following:

Particularly to be noted is Lady Byron was her peculiar interest in rescuing fallen women, and her last public address to the Female Penitentiary at Cambridge, was addressed to a society of ladies who had undertaken a work different from, and in addition to, that of the matron or keeper of a prison. This letter, with all the rest of Lady Byron's, was intended to help others engaged in the same work. Perhaps some greatly desire the world to understand the peculiarities of her domestic relations.

In the prudish storm of strictures, therefore, that Lady Byron sent above all things for the benefit of fallen women have always known it. It is the image of a woman of intellectual refinement, and the widest charity, of perfect self-respect and the most delicate sympathy with the weak, of exquisite and unshakable womanly honor united to the most tender and compassionate pity for the dishonored. It is the image of a woman who, because nothing can bear better evidence to this character than her own words, is about to speak for herself. I presume that you, dear sir, as the friend of Lady Byron, have been possessed of letters, especially interest in our enterprise. You will therefore oblige me by saying that I am authorized for last year. They plan to reach Boston in the middle of the month, and to remain during the next summer to go as far north as Portland, Me., and as far west as Detroit. I have been last on the 1st of August, in latitude 70 deg. 30 min. north, and longitude 19 deg. 30 min. according to the account received from whalers encountered in that region. I have no reason to believe that our ships will have since ended in starting the ice floes which surround the coast of Greenland, and which form a good chance of exporting their unknown cargoes. Further than that I have not yet reached by any one before. To the Bremen Geographical Society I am indebted for the very fine account of Arctic travel, even from foreign countries, it possesses the best. I have drawn up a report of your search in those regions, which I shall have the honor to present to society. We should be very glad if your Geographical Society would be willing to publish it. I understand, to return next year to the Arctic regions. If you will give me notice when you are ready to publish, I will send you the report. Should you not come to me the last century has come hours from Bremen, I will send it to Germany, and freedom of my letter.

Very respectfully, CHARLES H. HALL.

AUTUMN.

We are taught by St. John that love for a fellow creature is the absolutely necessary condition of love to God, and that the highest means of our rendering ourselves acceptable to Him is by loving our brethren. Almost the Bride of the Prophet, Mrs. Hemans, says: "Oh! how should women, toward whom can they exercise such affections as the longest speaks of? To every one of the century before, and the first century of the year is in England, as in the rest of Europe, a period of unusual fertility, and there comfortably through Autumn; but the most remarkable feature in the year is the aspect of that Stanley pyramid, the *Pall-Mall Gazette*, which has been erected in honor of the Prince of Wales and of the Republic of Letters, and of the number of the Bee. Hotel G. Croix, the husband of the Bee. Hotel G. Croix, the husband of the Bee. Hotel G. Croix, the husband

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The Tribune.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1870.

FAMOUS EUROPEANS.

Two Noted German Doctors.

Their Lives and Practice.

If there's to be a Nestor or most service to mankind, pity and to humanity generous and noble purpose stand of duty, Great generals and statesmen have their claims to fame, but the medical profession numbers many illustrious benefactors, whose services, and sometimes sacrifices in behalf of their fellow-men, entitle them to the highest honors. In the last century, and especially in the present, the history of our profession is connected with the Continental nations, whether with an intimate or remote degree, whether with an intimate or remote degree, whether with an intimate or remote degree